



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Inspection of immigrants at Santiago during the week ended April 13, 1901.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 13, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended April 13, 1901: April 9, provisional flag steamship *Maria Herrera*, from San Juan, P. R., with 5 immigrants.

Respectfully,

R. H. VON EZDORF,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ENGLAND.

Report from London—Plague in Cape Town.

LONDON, ENGLAND, April 20, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the health of Great Britain remains in general satisfactory. The smallpox in Glasgow continues to decrease, but there are still a few new cases reported each day. Two deaths from smallpox occurred in Liverpool during the week ended March 13. The official report of plague from Cape Town for the week ended April 13, is as follows: Total number of new cases, 43, including 12 Europeans; total number of deaths, 22, including 4 Europeans. Up to the above date there had been a total of 392 cases and 152 deaths. The infection has been mostly confined to Cape Town and the cape peninsula, but a few cases have occurred outside this area. During the past week plague was reported among the rats at Port Elizabeth and later a case of plague was reported in the town. Sporadic cases of plague continue to occur in West Australia, and a case is also reported from Pinkenba, Queensland.

For the week ended March 11, there were no deaths from plague in Mauritius. The case of suspicious illness that occurred in this city recently, was probably not plague.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS.
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The transport Kilpatrick at Honolulu with smallpox on board.

HONOLULU, H. I., April 14, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival at this port yesterday of the U. S. army transport *Kilpatrick*, eight days from San Francisco, en route to Manila, P. I. She had on board 846 enlisted men, 60 officers, women, and children, and a crew of 152, making a total of 1,058 persons on board. On the day following their departure from San Francisco, there appeared among the troops 2 cases of smallpox of the discrete variety. These cases were isolated at once, but it was necessary on account of crowded quarters to put them with several cases of measles. Every one aboard was vaccinated, 15 per cent proving successful. The sick, together with those directly exposed, including nurses, were removed to the quarantine station at once and properly segregated. The colonel commanding the troops requested me to remove his men and disinfect his ship. This I agreed to do provided he would charter 2 safe vessels to receive those of his command in excess of 600, which was my limit